

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE.

Barometer 30.05

October 10, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 73. 2 p.m.

Humidity 76.

October 10, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 77. p.m. 81

Humidity 70. 60.

2029 一廿月八年寅甲

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

大英報 較十月拾英心音

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP.

PART OF THE CITY IN FLAMES.

The Situation in France Satisfactory.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Belgian King at Selzaete.

Oct. 9, 3.25 a.m.

The Amsterdam *Nieuwstaad* states that the King has left Antwerp and arrived at Selzaete, a village on the Dutch frontier.

Rumoured German Repulse.

Oct. 9, 6.10 a.m.

A message from Ostend regarding the bombardment says the Germans are firing incendiary bombs into Antwerp. The city from South Antwerp station to the Law Courts is on fire.

It is rumoured that the Germans have been repelled on the left bank of the Nete.

The Passage of the Scheldt.

Oct. 9, 3.45 a.m.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Belgium states that the Germans under cover on the early morning of the 7th forced the passage of the river Scheldt by a pontoon erected between Schoenarde and Egemem. A battle is proceeding, the Belgians desperately resisting the German advance upon Antwerp from the south-west.

Palace of Justice Damaged.

Oct. 9, 5.20 a.m.

Several correspondents confirm the German crossing of the Scheldt.

On Wednesday a large force crossed at Schoenarde and smaller detachments at Termonde and Wetteren.

It is reported from Roosendaal that the Palace of Justice at Antwerp has been partially destroyed by the bombardment.

Lions and other carnivora as well as the snakes in the Zoo have been killed for fear of their escaping.

German troops have entered Turnhout on the Dutch frontier.

Japan Re-assures America.

Oct. 9, 4.55 p.m.

A Washington despatch states that President Wilson has told callers that satisfactory assurances have been received from Japan regarding the latter's intentions on the Pacific. Nothing, he said, has occurred to cause concern to the American Government.

General Situation Stationary.

Oct. 9, 1.25 a.m.

A communiqué published in Paris at eleven in the evening gives the following official report:

The general situation is stationary. Positions that have been occupied remain the same, notwithstanding some violent combats, particularly in the Rive region.

Russian Progress.

Cc: 9, 1.55 a.m.

An official report from Petrograd states: The fighting on the East Prussian front has continued from the 7th inst. with undiminished desperation.

The Germans have been reinforced but attacks made near Wirballen and Filippowa have been repulsed with great slaughter.

The Czar has visited the fortress of Ossowetz to thank the garrison for their valiant defence.

STORIES OF THE WOUNDED.

Most Wives from German Shrapnel.

Another large detachment of Britain's wounded soldiers arrived at Wate, too last month.

The various types of motor cars which had been placed at the disposition of the authorities for transporting the men from the station were in themselves an evidence of that fine spirit of loyalty which knows no distinction in class or quality. There were great private cars, luxuriously appointed, two-seaters, less pretentious, but equally useful; big commercial cars, flying the Union Jack and labelled with patriotic devices, and several elaborately equipped police and Red Cross motors.

The majority of those who arrived were minor casualties. Most of them were able to limp painfully to the waiting vehicles, while there were some among them who eagerly lent a hand in assisting their less fortunate comrades.

The cheerfulness of the men was inspiring and contagious. One who, unable to walk, was wheeled along on a luggage barrow, felt his distinction, and during the whole of his journey cheered lustily. Another wore a large tassel in his hat. It was a German relic, a memento which he exhibited with pride.

Airmen Guide Artillery.

The preponderance of foot and leg wounds was again conspicuous. The circumstance was explained by one of the arrivals, an ambulance man.

"Ninety per cent. of this damage," he said, "is done by German artillery. Guided by aviators, who signal the exact positions of our troops, the artillery drop their fire over our entrenchments, and it does a good deal of damage to our men's legs. The wounds are not serious, but the men are disabled. The German artillery is fairly good."

"There is a very large proportion of wounded amongst our casualties," said another. "It is rifle fire, that kills, and the Germans are not good with the rifle. They only fire from the hip."

Alleged Killing of Wounded.

"We get our wounded out of the trenches as quickly as we are able," said a Medical Corpsman, "but they have to lie there sometimes, and when a force has to retire, they are sometimes left behind. If the German soldiers find them they are killed—murdered."

A sergeant-major of the Artillery has arrived who escaped death only by feigning to be dead. He told me that himself. Some of the stories told by our men are terrible. A member of my corps—ltd. Cross man—who went out with four others is the only survivor."

"The Germans are not good fighting men, but their numbers are terrific," said another soldier.

"Our men are out-numbered ten to one. The Germans advance in solid formation, and when we get our machine guns at them, they are all mown down frightfully—hundreds of them. They throw live away like water, and the streets of the towns are strewn with dead."

The prevailing note of optimism and confidence was sounded by a non-commissioned officer.

"Our men are all fighting splendidly," he said. "They retire deliberately and steadily. They are fighting against tremendous odds, but I think they will soon gain the upper hand."

LIVERPOOL BATTALION FORMED IN AN HOUR.

Appeal to Rugby Players.

There was a renewed briskness at the recruiting offices all over London on Sept. 2. At the central recruiting offices in Old Scotland Yard nearly 300 had been passed before noon, and at the Horse Guards' Parade the numbers were coming in very satisfactorily.

During the morning Lord Roberts made a call at Scotland Yard to see Sir Edward Henry, the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

London Business Houses.

Sir Francis Vane has announced his intention of holding a series of meetings at large business firms in London for the purpose of securing recruits for the new army, and this afternoon he addressed the men at Maser's, Doulton's Pottery Works, Lambeth.

There was a magnificent response to Lord Derby's appeal for recruits to the young men in the commercial offices of Liverpool. A battalion of 1,000 was asked for, and in an hour's time in the morning the full complement had offered themselves for attestation.

The Earl of Derby, whose brother, Major the Hon. Ferdinand Stanley, is to command the new corps, has given to the new battalion the name Liverpool "Pals" Battalion.

Hundreds more applied, and were asked to return on Wednesday, when it is confidently expected that another battalion will be enrolled.

It is officially stated that since the war broke out 3,800 men in the Liverpool district have joined the Regulars and 4,000 men have joined the West Lancashire Territorials, about 1,800 of these belonging to Liverpool.

The Sandringham company of Territorials, 100 in number, with Captain Frank Beck, the King's agent, at its head, has volunteered in a body for active service. Its place as a unit of the 5th Battalion Norfolk Regiment is being taken by further recruits from the Sandringham estate.

Footballer's Efforts.

Mr. Edgar Mobbs of Northampton, the well-known Rugby footballer, has obtained permission to raise a corps of 250 men for Lord Kitchener's army, with the guarantee that they shall all be in the same detachment. Already Mr. Mobbs has received many requests for enrolment, and he hopes to have some ready for training at the end of the week. He is appealing specially to Rugby footballers.

Lady Glenconner has taken up the role of recruiter by visiting farmers in the neighbourhood of her residence at Wilford and inducing carters and agricultural labourers to join Lord Kitchener's Army. Directly she secures recruits she moves to Salisbury and hands them over to an official recruiting officer.

A party of 60 young men, comprising all the unmarried employees of the Galvanising Sheet Works at Neath, South Wales, went from that town to Cardiff to enlist in the Welsh Regiment. They were accompanied by their employer (Mr. E. Gibbons), member of an old Quaker family, who has promised to provide for their dependents and those of the large number of reservists who are already serving with the colours.

Lord Hythe will be glad to see those anxious to join the West Kent Yeomanry at once for foreign service at the offices of Messrs. E. B. Pott & Co., 14, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Stock Exchange Company.

The following notice has been posted at the Stock Exchange:—

"It is felt that there are many

business men, office clerks, em-

ployees, and others who would be

THRILLING FIGHT IN THE AIR.

German Traitor Aviator Shot.

Paris, Sept. 2.

For the fourth day in succession Paris was to-day visited by a German aeroplane, which circled over the city for twenty minutes between five and six o'clock. Its evolutions were watched by eager crowds gathered in all open spaces, while machine-guns and rifles made vigorous attempts to bring down the insolent intruder.

The aviator was flying at a great height. It is not yet known whether he was hit or whether he dropped bombs—Reuter.

[The Exchange Paris correspondent states that the German aviator dropped several bombs.]

Paris, Sept. 3.

The last German aeroplane to pay a flying visit to Paris did not succeed in getting away without having to fight his way out.

An eye-witness who has just come in recounts that when the German aviator was over the Romainville Fort, two French aeroplanes came up, one on either side of the hostile aircraft. The German opened fire, to which the Frenchmen replied, and the battle in the air lasted ten minutes.

The German continued to rise all the time and finally reached such a height that the Frenchmen were unable to follow, and he was ultimately lost to sight in a north-easterly direction—Reuter Special Service.

Aeroplane Brought Down.

Paris, Sept. 3.

One of the Tufts aeroplanes which have recently been dropping bombs over Paris has been brought down near Champigny, and the two German aviators killed.—Exchange.

German Aviator Shot.

Amsterdam, Sept. 2.

The *Nieuws Van den Dag* learns from Brussels that the German aviation pilot Hellmuth Hirth, was shot last Saturday at Johannisburg.

It is reported that he communicated military secrets to the French aviator Garros and the Belgian Olieslagsberg, and corresponded with them.—Reuter.

The Zeppelin Over Antwerp.

The Great Eastern steamship

Brussels, the first steamer to arrive from Antwerp since the service was resumed, came into Harwich with fourteen passengers and a small freight of cargo.

In an interview, Captain Stiff said they were awakened in the morning by the "whir" of a Zeppelin, which was seen overhead just as morning broke. He witnessed the bombardment of the airship from the forts and people in the streets, who fired from rifles.

"It must have been hit," he said, "for it was well peppered." He declared that the airman threw bombs, and several dropped in the streets. Captain Stiff added that the nearest the Germans had yet been to Antwerp was one mile from the town; but this was a party of hungry and fatigued Uhlan, who were glad to be captured.

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NOTICES

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FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE SOLE AGENTS:

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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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AND GRILL ROOM.**

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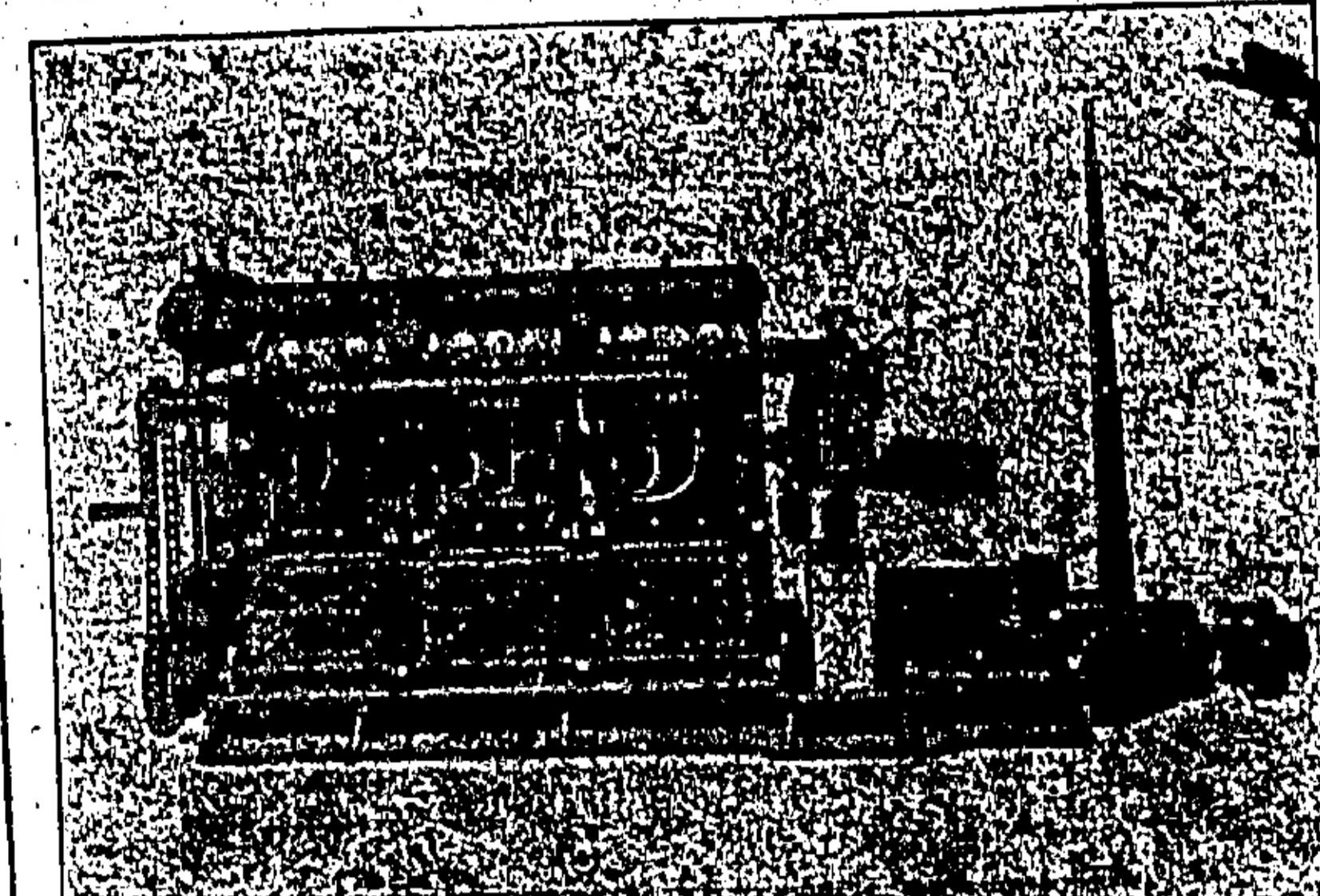
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

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MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
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A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.
YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

The Tonic Effect of the War.
We were in danger, as a nation, of drifting into the indulgences and softnesses which make for failure and downfall in the struggle of nations. History was in danger of repeating itself—the nation was beginning to make itself feel. Now this cataclysmic war has arrived and a new spirit has come over the people; an appeal is made to God; prayer is made that He will defend the right and all men of all shades of belief—and one had almost said unbelief—turn and say with extraordinary unanimity—"Heaven is on our side," "we are in the right," "the powers of the Unseen World count," "their influence is upon us." Like David, King of Israel, it is out of the depths we cry unto the Lord. We do not advocate any return to the strictest Puritanism of ancient days, but the tonic effect of this war is seen in a general bracing up of our moral and religious life—and this is to the good beyond count.

Daily Press.

The Promise to Poland.
One phase or outcome of the great war now being waged, whichever way victory goes, will undoubtedly be, a greatly reformed Europe, and the compiling of a new set of standard maps. Signs and portents which have been allowed to pass unheeded before, now take a vivid and impressive form. Only a few months ago when a suggestion of the happenings in Europe at the present moment would have been looked upon as the creations of an unbalanced mind, a well-known writer, who obscured his identity to the general reading public, put forth an eloquent plea for the remodeling of Europe on the sober lines of race and language in the event of a success of the allied armies in the field. To Russia was suggested the advisability of settling once and for all the great question of Poland. Since then the Tsar has been persuaded to issue a proclamation promising, if Russian arms are victorious, to restore the boundaries of the venerable Polish realm, including in it the Russian and Austrian provinces; to grant a constitution to the new State; and last, but by no means least, to bind Poland to Russia by ties of affection and common interest.

China Mail.

The Progress of the War.
At heart the masses of Germany are not in favour of the war, having merely acquiesced partly by the false hopes held up to them by the Prussian military caste that has dominated Germany since the Franco-German war and partly by the fact that they had no alternative but to submit to the yoke of the Kaiser and the rest of those that made up the Prussian domination. Further defeat, therefore, failing to the enemy and the venue of the war changing to German instead of French soil, is pregnant of dire consequences to the Prussian military caste. With the arrival of fresh reinforcements and a continuance of the tactics which were briefly referred to in a recent telegram, by which the enemy's communications may be seriously affected, a very important change will be put upon the situation. In every respect, the present struggle in France is fateful.Singapore Mortality Returns.
The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending September 26, there were 189 deaths (134 males, 55 females), giving a ratio per mille of population of 29.5. Malaria fever accounted for 24 deaths, phthisis 20, convulsions 25, beri-beri 18, bronchitis 7, dysentery 8, pneumonia 14. Forty-two children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—European 1, Europeans 2, Chinese 142, Malaya 22, Indians 20.

For a good solid meal, one is Omelette or Table d'Hote, with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE.



GENERAL NEWS.

Radium Ore.
With the prominence given to the subject of radium, some interest attaches to a brief report by Mr. Edgar T. Wherry, describing a deposit of carnotite near Mauch Chunk, Pa., published as Bulletin 550-II of the United States Geological Survey. Carnotite is one of the radium-bearing minerals, and this deposit is believed to have been formed by precipitation from the ground water, and can now be seen in process of formation where water trickles out through cracks in the rocks. The deposit is of significant interest, but the present knowledge regarding it is insufficient to warrant any statement as to its workability. So far as is now known, the total area covered by the carnotite-bearing lenses is very small, the observed outcrops being confined to a strip but a few hundred feet in extent. A copy of Mr. Wherry's report may be obtained by application to the director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Found Drowned.

The body of Mr. J. A. Stewart, acting manager, Bank of India, was found at Mahalakshmi, Bombay, on the afternoon of September 17. Mr. Stewart left the bank as usual on the Monday evening and went to his bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, where he was living alone. After dinner he left the bungalow walking and did not return. Nothing more was heard of him until his body was found in the tank. An examination of the affairs of the bank shows everything in perfect order and nothing which need have caused him or the directors the slightest anxiety.

The War and Salaries.

From one of the home trade papers we quote the following, and commend it to the careful consideration of local firms:—Apropos the reduction of salaries by some firms on account of the war, I quote the following from a speech by Mr. Morfords, of Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Ltd., at a meeting of employers recently:—It was the assistants who helped to make businesses, and a first duty was owed to them. Shareholders had their reward in big dividends and piled up reserves. He thought these reserves might well be utilized now for the welfare of the assistants. If salaries had to be cut down, it would be well to start with managing directors and others earning handsome sums. The movement ought to start right at the top. There is a good deal in that. It is a poor patriotism that only demands sacrifice by the "bottom dog." The low-salaried men ought to be the last whose weekly wage is cut down. At the meeting referred to above, the following resolution was adopted after full discussion:—That it is neither desirable nor necessary in existing circumstances to dismiss any assistants, but that if economies in the carrying on of business are necessary they should be met by other means. Amongst those supporting the resolution were Messrs. Robert Blundell (Maple and Co., Ltd.), S. M. Skinner (John Barker and Co., Ltd.), Richard Burbidge (Harrod's Stores, Ltd.), T. Barnett (Shoebrook and Co.), J. G. Lovell (Thomas Wallis and Co. Ltd.), E. Westergard (Waring and Gillow, Ltd.), and John Lawrie (William Whiteley, Ltd.).

Ceylon Contingent Accepted.

The following communiqué was laid on the press table at the Secretariat, Colombo, on September 16:—In reply to his telegram of August 24, 1914, making an offer of a Ceylon Contingent for service at the front, His Excellency the Governor received on September 10 a telegram from the Secretary of State, conveying the thanks of the Army Council for Ceylon's patriotic offer and stating that the Army Council would gladly accept a contingent for service in Egypt, if the cost of transport were provided at Colonial expense. After consulting the Contingent at Dymasawla, His Excellency replied by telegram of September 13, offering a double company of Infantry and stating that the Government of Ceylon would gladly bear the expense of transport to Egypt, which could be arranged for locally.

NOTICE

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PRICES from \$35.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

MOUTRIE'S.

HELIGOLAND ACTION.

The following casualties have been announced as the result of the action in Heligoland Bight on August 28:—

H.M.S. Fearless.
WOUNDED.

Harris, William John, Leading Seaman; n. 233251.

Deuton, Harry, Ordinary Seaman, J 11831.

Chapman, Arthur George, E.R.A., 4th class, M 119.

Heywood, John William, Stoker, 1st class, K 17751.

Davis, Walter Henry, Chief Stoker, 281134.

Kron, George, A.B. 239184.

Miller, Albert Joseph, boy telegraphist, J 19598.

Leven, Bernard, Stoker, 1st class, K 11570.

H.M.S. Phoenix.
WOUNDED.

Pottle, Charles Wesley, A.B., 234350.

H.M.S. Druid.
WOUNDED.

Tanner, Edward Frederic, A.B., 237200.

The petty officers and men of H.M.S. Fearless belong to Portsmouth Division, the others to Chatham.

H.M.S. Laertes.
Killed.

Taylor, Ernest Edwin, Stoker Petty Officer, Chatham, 295550.

Brazier, Walter Ernest, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, 311704.

Wounded.

Sub-Lieutenant George H. Faulkner.

Whyte, Peter, Leading Seaman, Chatham, 172041.

Southby, George Robert, Able Seaman, Chatham, 280947.

O'Brien, Eugene, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, K 6567.

Richardson, William George, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, 312450.

Kemp, Herbert William Henry, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, K 2679.

Way, George William Callicut, Stoker P.O., Chatham, K 11448.

McArdle, James, Stoker P.O., Chatham, 289222.

Orme, James, Stoker 1st Class, Chatham, K 14808.

H.M.S. Arethusa.
Since Died of Wounds.

Tuma, Giovanni, Officers' Steward, 3rd Class, Chatham, 350540.

Unemployed in Germany.

BELGIUM'S HEART-CRY.

PASSIONATE APPEAL TO HUMANITY.

The World's Tr

M. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, and his colleagues of the mission which is proceeding to America, left Euston at 1.40 on September 3 for Liverpool. They are visiting the United States to lay before President Wilson a statement of the atrocities committed by Germans in Belgium.

Before leaving London, two members of the delegation, M. Paul Hymans and M. Emile Vandervelde, attended a drawing room meeting at the Hotel Cecil. There was a large and sympathetic gathering, which included a number of Americans.

"Belgium has now only one national policy," said M. Hymans, whose speech was punctuated with applause and cries of sympathy, "that is, resistance against the barbarous invaders, who, not having succeeded in taking away our honour, are avenging themselves by pillage, massacre, and burning" (Shame!).

"The only Worthy Life." The speaker's final sentence roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. "Be sure of our confidence and gratitude," he exclaimed, "and be sure we will not fail to uphold our cause. For a people a free life is the only worthy life. Eight years ago we fought for that. We shall fight to the end to keep it."

Stirring scenes marked the oratory in French, of M. Vandervelde. The indignation which burnt within him found full expression in a torrent of words, delivered with the utmost passion and accompanied by ledge hammer blows with his fist on the table. His anger as he spoke of German atrocities swept across the audience like a tornado and lashed them into a frenzy of applause. Sometimes his passion rendered him almost incoherent, but none could fail to grasp his meaning.

Penalty of Duty. "Because we have done our duty," he cried, "our land is devastated, our population decimated, and Louvain—the centre of the intellectual life of Belgium, with all its treasures of science and art, collected during the centuries, and with its magnificent library—is burnt and destroyed."

"We shall never cease till we avenge ourselves. In 1714 it was Louis Quatorze; in 1814, Napoleon; now it is the Kaiser. The Kaiser is not Napoleon (cheers). He is not Louis Quatorze, and we rely on England, to smash him in the same way that she smashed Napoleon."

Madame Vandervelde, relating the horrors of war, declared that the Germans bombarded towns simply for the sake of gun practice.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Prepaid Advertisements

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FOR EACH INSERTION

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TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Four roomed houses at Kowloon, cheap rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Queen's Building the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—
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TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road, Godown 98 Wan Chai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Hatherleigh 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply to—
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TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street, Kennedy Town. Apply to—
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TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed.

No. 39 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas) BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path. Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

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WANTED.—An experienced English assistant mistress for the Diocesan Boys' School. Apply to The Headmaster.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E.", No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

FOR SALE.—Scottish Terrier Pup, 3 months, thoroughbred and Prize-winning parents. Price \$40 and \$35 each. Apply 12 Knutsford Terrace.

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SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS
IN UNIFORM

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UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.

AH FONG
PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOTICES.

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DE LUXE

"Embassy"
N. 77
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Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds. Their World Wide Popularity is based upon their unquestioned excellence. CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF 25 AND IN BOXES OF 10. W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

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SPECIAL VALUE
IN MEN'S
PYJAMA SUITS

From \$4.00 Per Suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Why make Motoring an expensive luxury when you can hire 5 Seater Touring Cars at \$3.00 per hour for 3 passengers & \$4.00 per hour for 4 passengers. There is no need to pay more! You will be delighted with these silent and comfortable cars and the courtesy of our expert drivers.

HONGKONG & KOWLOON GARAGES, LTD.

Driving Garage:—
Kowloon Garage:—
431 Queen's Road West, 15 Clinton Road.

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PETERS MILK
The Original
and the
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SHIPPED
BY
PETERS
MILK COMPANY
ABSOLUTELY
PURE
RECOMMENDED BY
THE MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS
AT YOUR SERVICE.

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A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged it will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

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VITAFER

is rich in body-building and nerve-restoring elements, the milk constituents form flesh and muscle, whilst the Glycerophosphates revitalize the nerves and brain. This latter effect is due to Organic Phosphorus being present in the food in the particular form in which it occurs in the human body.

VITAFER

is a genuine restorative, and not a mere transitory stimulant.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

CHEMISTS by appointment to H.E. The Governor.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensa et nocturna proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

by Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE."

One of the last *Times* from Home contains what most of us have probably long been looking for—a war poem of Kipling's. It begins:

"For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate,
Stand up and meet the war,
The Hun is at the gate."

No writer, even Shakespeare, can be forever "at his best"; all must have their weak moments and it seems rather painfully evident from the above four lines, that they too were peoned on an "off" day; for they come as perilously near to doggerel as possible. We know it small to cavil at the side-slips of a really great man; but when that great man makes "war" rhyme with "are" and gives us such a line as "the Hun is at the gate," at a time when the Hun is nowhere near the gate—in fact is a book number altogether—the temptation to sneer is irresistible.

But the first part is the worst part; the rest, if anyone but Kipling had written it, would have passed muster as good. One of the penalties, however, that Kipling has to pay for his greatness is that we have all got into the habit of expecting nothing short of the best from him. The third and fourth verses, as being so much above the rest, it is only fair to quote:

"Comfort, content, delight—
The ages slow-bought gain
They shrivelled in a night,
Only ourselves remain
To face the naked days
In silent fortitude,
Through perils and dismays
Renewed and re-newed.

No easy hopes or lies
Shall bring us to our goal;
But iron sacrifice
Of body, will, and soul.
There is but one task for all—
For each one life to give,
Who stands if freedom fall?
Who dies if England live?"

If one continued in the cavilling spirit, exception might perhaps be taken to the scansion of the line "There is but one task for all"; but let that flea stick, for the rest so nearly approaches the better Kipling that adverse comment becomes presumption. Kipling has often been accused of Jingoism and the "We are fit" spirit. There is none of it here; in fact there is the same note of humility as is to be found in his ever popular "Recessional". In fact he seems all too conscious that the one weak spot in our national armour may be a false sense of security, and that victory will not be gained other than by ready self-sacrifice throughout the Empire. The absent-minded Beggar spirit even is missing; and the poem is none the worse for that. It would be idle to say that we are not disappointed in the poet's effort. He has failed almost as completely—asbeit in another direction—to rise to the occasion as he did at the time of the Boer War; but inasmuch as his weakness is as terrible as the ordinary man's strength, the point seems hardly one to be laboured. When the Boer War was over he gave of his best in both song and story; perhaps the same will happen again.

Muzzled or Unmuzzled—Which? Dog-owners in Hongkong are wondering when the muzzling order which has been in force for some time now is to be abrogated. Or, on the other hand, they are curious to know, in the absence of its cancellation, whether it is the desire of the authorities that it is to be strictly observed. As things are at present, half the dogs of the Colony are running about unmuzzled, much to the annoyance of their brethren who happen to be encumbered with the wire safeguard. And the casual offending dog-owner who is hauled before the magistrate pays the penalty for all. Several times of late we have seen unmuzzled dogs attack others who are helpless to resist because of their muzzles, and we have heard of instances in which muzzled dogs have come home badly mauled. The authorities should make up their minds one way or the other. Either the order should be withdrawn or the police should see to it that every dog is muzzled. In fairness to those dog-owners who are observing the regulations either alternative or the other should be followed.

The Right Spirit.

There is no doubt about it that everybody at home is showing a noble spirit in face of the crisis which has come over the face of Europe. We have already quoted instances in which big business houses, in spite of the hard times through which they are passing, has given evidence of wonderful magnanimity towards their employees or service, and their dependents. Another example has come under our notice. The Duke of Devonshire has notified that the coming year's allotment rents will not be collected. His Grace's object is to enable the tenants to take the fullest advantage of the opportunity of getting additional crops, so as to make provision for possible necessities of the coming winter and spring consequent on the war. This is only one of many fine acts by the English aristocracy, but it serves to show how, in this time of stress, all are helping one another as best they can.

The War and the Publishers.

A few days ago we commented in this column on the absence of publishers' announcements and advertisements from the Home papers. Since then we have received a batch of *Globes*—one of which discusses the same question. We were, it seems, premature in saying that no books were being advertised, for close upon a couple of columns of the *Globe* of September 3 are taken up with paragraphs relating to the wares which Pater-noster Row, Bedford Street, etc. are putting on the market. However, almost without exception, these relate to the war or its side-issues, so we were not so far out as might appear. Mr. Werner Laurie is issuing a new edition of "The Servian People" and Ernest Vizetelly is publishing "My Adventures in the Common." Other publications are: "A war cookery book for the sick and wounded," "Letters on artillery, on infantry and on cavalry" translated from the German by Major Walford, "Napoleon and Waterloo," and a dozen others, either new or reprints, all dealing with the big struggle. But how should it be otherwise? Nobody just now wants to read about travel in the Sahara, or how the date-maid married the dairy-maid.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders signed by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., yesterday contained the following:—

Assembly.—"Alarm" lists have not yet been returned by the following units. O. C.s will please return them at once:—No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Civil Service Company, Centre Section M.G. Co., Scouts Company. Appointments and Transfers. The following men having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1058 Pte. S. J. Clarke to Civil Service Company, No. 1059 Pte. H. L. Dennis to Scouts Company, No. 1057 Pte. S. D. Silas transferred from H.K.V.R. allotted Corps number and posted to Signalling Section. Pte. A. Blyth is transferred from Civil Service Company to H.K.V. Reserves dated 9. 10. 14.

DAY BY DAY.

TO BE WEAK IS MISERABLE.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77° fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 67° fine.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Arrived to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.

English Mail.—Closed to-day at 11.30 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9s 1d.

Bank Holiday.

Monday is a Bank Holiday, and the Exchange Banks will be closed.

Additional Train.

Every Sunday, from to-morrow, an additional train will leave Kowloon at 8.45 a.m. for Faulding.

Auction.

On Monday Mr. G. P. Lamert is selling by auction the river steamers Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the a.s. Siberia are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Prize Courts.

The Gazette publishes for general information the Prize Courts (Procedure) Act of 1914, "an act to amend the law relating to Procedure in Prize Courts."

Passengers in Excess.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., a Chinese boatman was fined \$15 for carrying six passengers in excess of his licensed number.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. G. W. Barton, \$10.

No Adulteration.

During the quarter ended September 30, there were examined, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, eight samples of milk, four of port, and two each of gin and sherry. All were genuine.

Flower Show.

We have received a copy of the schedule for the 1915 flower and vegetable show under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society. The show is to be held in February or March, and there are 111 classes.

September Weather.

During September the average mean temperature in Hongkong was 80.4. The highest point reached was 92.1, on the 1st, and the lowest 73.2, on the 26th. There were 215 hours of sunshine and 19.88 inches of rain. The average humidity was 73.

Special Dinner.

A special dinner is being given at the Grand Hotel on Saturday next, and the proceeds will go towards the Prince of Wales Fund. The charge will be \$2.50 per head. A band will be in attendance and after dinner a special concert will be held.

War Pictures.

The Bijou Theatre management announces that special war pictures as well as representations of other stirring incidents connected with the European crisis will be shown at the theatre soon, while commencing to-morrow night there will be screened, for four nights only the powerful coloured historical drama, "Traitors to their King." This picture is in five parts and deals with the conspiracy against King Henry IV. of France. It is a most thrilling production.

Harbour Limits.

It is notified that while the Examination Service is in force the following are to be considered the Harbour Limits for the purpose of controlling the movements of vessels and boats.—On the East a line drawn from the West point of Siu-chau-wan to the West point of A-kung-ngam. On the West a line drawn from Government Wharf to the North of small Green Island (Sulphur Island) to join a line from West of Green Island to West of Stonecutters, and thence to Torpedo Pier at Lai-oh-kok.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Is Antwerp Doomed?

To-day's wires look balky enough at first glance, but when we come to analyse them—particularly those dealing with the situation in France—they strike us as an excellent example of the fine art of saying nothing. "The enemy progressed at no point," the situation is "developing," the general position is "stationary," and so forth. All this means nothing, save to military experts—or it goes with out saying—to the amateur statistician, of whom we had a word or two to say in yesterday's Notes.

The Belgians' Desperate Resistance.

Of course the real interest is centred in Belgium, with special reference to Antwerp. Accounts seem to differ as to what time the great bombardment started; in fact there was at first some doubt as to whether it had begun or not but the fact that some ten thousand refugees have arrived in the Netherlands shows that at least a few people take the matter seriously. At any rate there is no doubt as to the Germans' having crossed the Scheldt, and, inasmuch as another report says that the Antwerp Palace of Justice has been partially destroyed, we may assume that a very good imitation of a bombardment is in progress. Meanwhile the Germans are coqueting with the Dutch frontier in a manner that may reasonably be expected to bring about discussion presently; in other words they are as near making use of neutral territory as makes no odds, and we may look to hear soon, perhaps, that they are actually in Holland, for they belong to that section of society that, if given a finger, wants the whole hand.

East Prussia.

There is the same absence of definiteness in regard to tidings from East Prussia. East Prussia is a tolerably big area, and the only clue we are given as to the actual scene of the combat is the mention of the two names, Wirballen and Filipow. Wirballen is on the Berlin-Petrograd line; it has but four thousand inhabitants but is nevertheless of no little importance as a custom station. Filipow we cannot find at all. Evidently there has been considerable slaughter of the enemy round about there; and Austria has done nothing to help her Ally; in fact she seems to be doing nothing anywhere, except agreeing with Britain as to an exchange of non-combatants.

Volunteering.

Up to the present we have heard nothing official as to the promise of response to the Hongkong G.O.C.'s expression of willingness to accept volunteers for the Front, but gossip says that offers will not be wanting. One man told us last night that he was "there the moment the bugle opened in the morning," to register himself. Hongkong should be able to raise quite a respectable little contingent from among the class of men whom we mentioned yesterday: those who have been under fire before. From the Straits papers we see that the Singapore volunteers are many of them dead keen to go. Probably they will do nothing to help her Ally; in fact she seems to be doing nothing anywhere, except agreeing with Britain as to an exchange of non-combatants.

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Agreed to. General Gordon puts a motion. Thinks the Board has been going on in an unbusiness-like way. Board silently acquiesces. The General continues that members have a way of bottling up documents—deal of good composition wasted thereby.

Proposes that they only be entrusted with copies in future. Subsequently leaves the resolution to the next meeting, when a decent attendance is expected.

Nothing else. Board circulates.

Habets' Corpus.

October 10.—"Miss Pauline Francois, in default of any attempt at Have's cause, will begin her *via dolorosa* to Melbourne by the Afghan tomorrow. She swears she will never be taken back alive. Well, don't make a mess, Polly."

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Oct. 10, 1889.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand on October 10, 1889, was 3/1.

The Peace Problem of Europe.

October 4.—The peace problem of Europe: "I wonder if the other fellow's gun is really loaded."

[By October 4, 1914, Hongkong had ceased to wonder.]

"A Nice, Slim Young Gentleman."

October 4—English Maiden reading from newspaper:—"It is to be regretted that the German Emperor has lately shown signs of a somewhat bellicose disposition."

Second Ditto:—"Lor' now, what a pity. I allus thort 'e was such a nice, slim young gentleman."

For Assault.

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ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.**

From Hongkong

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All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £63.

"MONTEAGLE." Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

A P C A R LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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ORIENTAL LINE**

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania ports.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date.
MARSELLLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapor, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai Atsuta Maru Capt. Iriwaza	WEDNES., 21st Oct., 10 a.m. WEDNES., 4th Nov. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye Aki Maru Capt. Noma	TUES., 20th Oct. at 4 p.m. TUES., 3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manilla, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	FRIDAY, 23rd T. 9,300 WED., 18th T. 16,000 Nov. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	SATUR., 17th T. 12,500 Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapor and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	MONDAY, 5,000 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRIDAY, 12,500 30th Oct.
MOJI and Kobe	Colombo Maru Capt. Noguchi	SATURDAY, 12,000 24th Oct.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	THURS., 15th T. 12,500 Oct. at 11 a.m. Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January.
Kuno	16,000	11th February
Kashima	20,000	25th February
Mishima	16,000	11th March
Suwa	25,000	25th March
Atsuta	16,000	8th April
Yasaka	25,000	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000	6th May
Kitano	16,000	20th May
Fushimi	25,000	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sudo	12,500	9th February
Yokohama	12,500	23rd February
Awa	12,500	9th March
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Tean 13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW & H'PHONG.....	Kallong 14th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
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Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Tipanas	JAVA	...1st half Oct.	JAPAN	...2nd half Oct.
Tilim Wong	JAPAN	...2nd half Oct.	JAVA	...2nd half Oct.
Tibodas	JAVA	...1st half Nov.	JAPAN	...1st half Nov.
Timanoeck	JAVA	...1st half Nov.	SHAI	...1st half Nov.
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15

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LOG BOOK.

Liner Sunk in Collision.—Seattle, Wash., August 26.—The Pacific-Alaskan Navigation steamer Admiral Sampson was sunk this morning at Point-N-Point, twenty miles from Seattle, by the Canadian Pacific liner Princess Victoria.

The Princess Victoria, reporting the accident, said she was proceeding to Seattle with most of the passengers and crew of the Admiral Sampson.

It is reported that seventeen lives were lost on the Admiral Sampson.

The Admiral Sampson was bound from Seattle to Alaska. She had 58 passengers and a crew of 65.

The Admiral Sampson sank in four minutes. The collision took place at 6.30 o'clock this morning.

The Admiral Watson, bound for San Francisco, was near the scene of the accident at the time.

The air was heavy with smoke and fog, and it is supposed the collision was due to this cause. The

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MANILA.....Loongsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.	
TIENTSIN via Swatow,		
Shai & W'wei	Cheongshing Sun., 11th Oct. at d'light	
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta...Kutsang*	Wed., 14th Oct. at 3 p.m.	
SANDAKAN.....Hinsang†	Thur., 15th Oct. at noon	
MANILA.....Yuensang†	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI.....Yusang†	Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light	
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta...Kumsang*	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.	
S'HAI, Kobe & Moji.....Fooksang†	Wed., 28th Oct. at noon	

Return, Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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VICTORIA, V'VVER, STLE.		
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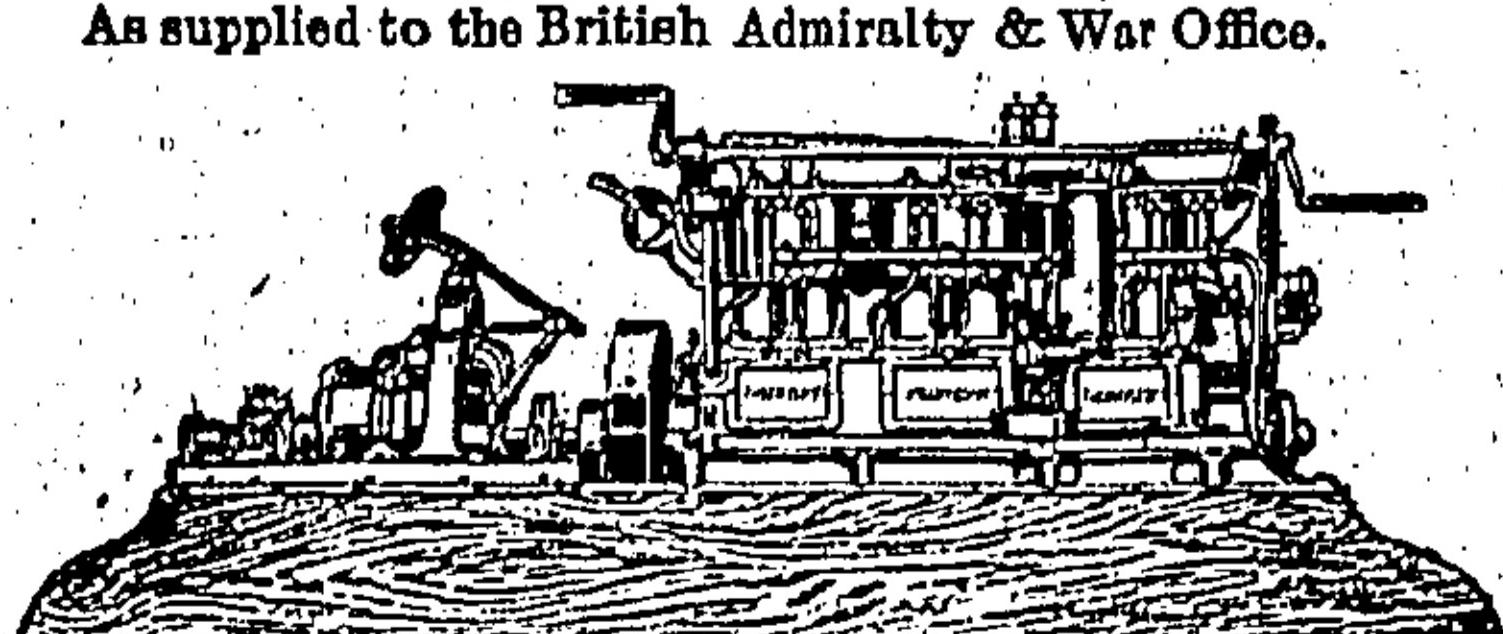
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Iondon & A'werp via S'pore etc. Namur	Oriental	P. & O.	14 Oct.
Marseilles, via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	21 Oct.

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Shanghai	Chenan	B. S.	11. Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Malta	P. & O.	13. Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Toan	B. S.	13. Oct.
Hoihow, Paitchou & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	14. Oct.
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nelloro	P. & O.	17. Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18. Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	19. Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21. Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Choribon, etc.	Jinsen M.	D. & Co.	21. Oct.
Mojii & Kobe	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	22. Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	23. Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30. Oct.
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Shanghai	Tjimahi	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
	Titaroem	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
	Tilliwong	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

HOW WE FOUGHT AT MONS.

WOUNDED GUNNER'S GRAPHIC STORY.

Tremendous Odds.

One wounded soldier arrived at Charing Cross on August 29, on the second section of the boat-train. He was a head gunner in the Royal Field Artillery, and was engaged in the fight which waged for over two days at Mons and the surrounding district.

He told a graphic story to a *Globe* representative who met him at Charing Cross, and described, among other things, how our forces were compelled to advance against overwhelming odds, the Middlesex being "cut up."

As he had lost his cap, the returned gunner had twisted his scarf into a sort of Tam-o'-Shanter. In the right knee of his khaki uniform he pointed to two bullet holes—where shot had passed through without touching him. He is invalided home, on account of a gun having fallen on him.

On the Left Flank.

"We advanced to Mons on the Tuesday morning," he said, "with five infantry regiments—the King's Own (Royal Lancasters), the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Middlesex, and the Rifle Brigade.

"We took up a position on the left flank of the Allies, and first opened fire on the Germans at about a thousand yards.

"It took the Germans a long time to get the range. They are good artillerymen, but bad riflemen.

"They seemed to be six to one. Our infantry advanced, but the Germans were in such force that they had to retire, and the Middlesex were badly cut up. We made good practice against the Germans, however, and I think that for every casualty on our side there must be three on theirs.

"The Germans are frightened of the bayonet," continued the gunner, adding naively, "and they are very good runners. A strong body of them were surprised at Mannicourt, about three-quarters of a mile from Donnicourt; and our infantry got at them with the bayonet, killing about 250. If you fix a bayonet and advance on the Germans they run like anything."

Attacking the Wounded.

"Our casualties were very heavy, and we had to put the wounded on the gunlimbers and wagons, and wherever we could. We did this as much as possible because the Germans are so 'foul-minded.' They cut the wrists of the wounded here"—said the soldier, making a startling movement across his wrist—so that they cannot fire again, or else they 'jam' them with the butt of their rifles."

"On one occasion the British troops appear to have been surprised by the Germans.

"We were dead tired after a long march," said the gunner, "and were filling our water-bottles with no suspicion of Germans in the neighbourhood, when they suddenly opened fire from close by. We lost a good many men then."

"We were dead beat then, and had had practically no food for three days, as we had lost our provisions."

A Surprise Packet.

Asked how he felt under the heavy fire of the Germans, the gunner, who is Lancashire lad, replied in his unaffected way, "It is a bit of a surprise packet at first, and makes you duck your head."

It was only then that he thought of showing our representative the bullet holes in the knee of his trousers. He added that the British forces brought

"GLORY TO THEM!"

Inspiring Manifesto in France.

Paris, Aug. 29.

The following proclamation to the country is made by the new Ministry, taking the place of the customary Ministerial declaration:

The new Government comes in to take up an honoured post, and the country knows that it can rely on its vigilance and energy, and that it will make every effort for the defence of France.

The Government knows that it can count on the country for whom its sons are shedding their blood—for it and for liberty. On the sides of the heroic Belgian and English armies they are withstanding without flinching the fiercest fire any army has been called upon to face, and all hold their ground. Glory to them! Glory to the living and to the dead!

Men are falling, but the nation holds her ground. In the face of such heroism the final victory is assured. The struggle is continuing hotly. France is not the easy prey imagined by an insolent enemy. The duty of France is a serious one, but it is simple:—Drive back the invader and pursue him! Wipe out the blot on our soil and embrace the liberty which we prize so much that we will hold it to the end!

"Keep Courage High."

We must keep our courage high and in the face of national peril remain masters of our destiny. It took the Germans a long time to get the range. They are good artillerymen, but bad riflemen.

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GERMANY'S TRADE.

Some Practical Suggestions.

Paris, Aug. 29.

It is becoming realised that while the war must inflict incalculable damage upon the world's trade it will especially damage that of our enemies. British manufacturers should now be able to capture a large amount of the eighty-eight millions of German and Austrian imports to this country, and the fifteen millions of German and Austrian exports to the other parts of our Empire. The cessation of German exports to neutral markets will also give the British manufacturers a chance of new business, as soon as their financial position improves. There are certain specific trades, such, for instance, as sugar, beet and fine chemicals, which are of such importance to our national welfare as almost to justify Government's support. Both of these industries should now be encouraged on a large scale, and our reliance on Germany for drugs and sugar should be a thing of the past. Both of these industries, however, require extensive capital, which may not be easily forthcoming unless the capitalist is sure that even after the war he will continue to obtain a good return. Too German Government will make unheard-of efforts to recapture these markets, and our Government should take what steps are necessary to help our manufacturers to guard against this.

Meantime our Allies the Russians are marching with firm step to the German capital, causing her grave anxiety and inflicting heavy losses on the troops which endeavour to bar the progress.

We ask from the country all the sacrifices, all the resources of men and energy she is capable of giving. We ask her to remain firm and resolute; that the national life shall not be interrupted; to have confidence in the Ministry. We have method. We shall gain the victory.

This proclamation is franked by the signature of all the members of the Ministry.—*Exchange Special.*

"Such Adversaries."

Paris, Aug. 29.

A German officer who was made prisoner by our men declared, "Never did we believe that we were to face such adversaries." He admitted the truth of the statement that the spirit of the German troops was not in their work.

"The battle," he said, "is sometimes so fiercely waged that the death-roll is tremendous. Yesterday, for example, a sanguinary encounter took place in a forest. So terrible was the slaughter that when the troops prepared to evacuate the wood they could not stand owing to the piles of corpses."

"The German losses have been extraordinary."—*Exchange.*

down three aeroplanes fell by fire.

In further conversation the soldier indicated that the Middlesex were cut up because the artillery was too late to protect them.

The five regiments were fighting the Germans an hour and a half before we came up," he said, "and in addition to the Middlesex, the King's Own and the Lancashire Fusiliers were badly mauled."

Describing scenes at Amiens station when a really "gay" batch of British wounded arrived, a special correspondent of the *Daily News* records the following:

"I can tell you," said one of them, "we got it in the neck; but so did the other boggars. It was a giddy circus, and no mistake."

There are many other trades besides those mentioned in which Germany has become a serious competitor. The locomotives of Borsig of Berlin, Henschel of Cassel, Maffei of Munich, and the Hannoversche Works are to be found in South America. Henschel has been particularly successful in Chile. German locomotives or rolling stock have been purchased for India and Egypt, and even for

English railways. Sometimes lower tender was the cause, sometimes the promise of an earlier delivery, which was very often not carried out. Schwarzkoff and Maffei locomotives have also been supplied to Italy and Turkey, both markets worth looking into. Axles by Krupp have been largely supplied to several British colonies, especially to the Victorian Government. In heavy electrical machinery the Germans have had almost a monopoly in South Africa, Argentina, and South America. The British shareholders in South African mines should in future insist upon a stop being put to this practice on their properties.

Germans, especially the Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, have supplied much electrical machinery to this country. Even the Brighton Railway Company obtained the whole of its equipment from a German firm, when British firms were quite competent to supply it, and another British railway has at present large quantities of German electrical machinery on order. British manufacturers have beaten the Germans in railway work. Why should the mines of South Africa, the electric lighting of Buenos Ayres and Argentina cities, the electric equipment of British collieries, be so largely German? Slow at first, our British electric factories can now compete with the world.

The list could be increased indefinitely to show the many opportunities which the British manufacturers now have before them of recovering these markets which, partly through slackness and partly from other causes, they have neglected or lost. Perhaps the most flagrant cases of German appropriation of British business are those of which the flotation of the Victoria Falls Electric Power Company formed an example. Here, though the bulk of the capital was raised in this country, the Germans arranged matters so that the whole of the machinery, costing over a million, was, and still is, ordered from them, although they only took a certain amount of debentures in return. It is to be hoped that from now onwards the London financier will take steps to ensure that loans raised in London should be entirely or largely spent in this country. As, however, the London money market is such a cosmopolitan one a little Government and trade pressure will be needed to ensure this. It is a matter we do not propose to overlook.—*Globe.*

ON THE ROAD TO PARIS.

BRITISH SURPRISES FOR GERMANS.

Every Inch Contested.

In a special message from Ferrières Gouray (Normandy), Reuter's correspondent says:—"The flight of non-combatants to Paris keeps pace with the lines of Paris unopposed.

"At my village of La Croix St. Ouen, between Compiegne and Chantilly," said an English trainer whom I met on the way down to the coast, "the Germans came into one end of the village as I with my string of fourteen thoroughbred horses got out to the other.

"It was English soldiers coming through the village who warned us. Their advice was, 'Hop it, and in not more than five minutes if you want to live.'

The line of retreat of the British army was through Compiegne and Chantilly. Many regiments passed through the village of —, where my informant had occasion to talk with officers and men. They report heavy losses, but had apparently

inflicted greater damage on the enemy.

Roadside Ambushes.

Every inch of the way is contested, and the Germans have to buy every hill on the road to Paris with scores of their dead. At every point of vantage a halt is made. Riflemen fall into position at each side of the road. Machine guns appear as soon as the Germans come well in sight, and a murderous fire ploughs through the ranks of the advancing Tentes. These seem to take no precaution.

My friend himself witnessed such a rearguard action. The British, retreating, left a detachment lining both sides of the road. The Germans appeared, and were allowed to come within a few hundred yards. Then as if by magic two British machine guns in command of an officer with a dozen men swung into the road.

A sharp order, and machine guns and rifles blaze at short range into the Germans. The head of the German column disappears in the dust of the road. The main body halts dismayed. A few minutes later the British are marching along the road, whistling, to the next station, as they call it, where they will have another exchange of compliments with the Germans.

The French.

Of the French our men seem to have seen little or nothing. They are under the impression that the armies are acting separately, which of course, is not the case.

The fighting has been incessant and desperately hard. Nevertheless, the army is still fit in every sense of the word. Its transport is intact, and filled the road from Compiègne last Sunday with a column of motor lorries nine kilometres long.

From all sides I hear that dynamited bridges and tunnels mark the retreat of the French, and blazing villages and rocks the advance of the Germans. The harvest is now almost in, and the French would do well to destroy it themselves rather than leave it for the enemy. The weather is splendid—blazing hot days and perfect moonlight nights—ideal holiday weather.

Moonlight Marching.

These nights of full moon have not been wasted by the Germans. Many kilometres have been gained on the road to Paris under the cover of the harvest moon, but for which the men would have been sleeping.

The Germans are in a great hurry, and the advance regardless of risks and sacrifices, crushing down resistance by weight of numbers, carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the western foe before the eastern enemy is at the gates of Berlin.

At Compiègne, which was full of troops, no attempt was made to stop them. The troops fell back, and but for rear-guard actions the Germans seem to have marched from La Fere to the lines of Paris unopposed.

The march of the German right on Paris has been marked by the straight course as well as the speed and force of a cyclone. An official military map of the zone of the military operations marks the area of German occupation in Northern France by a line from Lille to Compiègne which is almost straight. West of that line the Germans have practically

not been seen.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. S. MAITA left Singapore for this Port on the 9th inst., at noon, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on Wednesday the 14th instant at about 1 p.m.

MORE STORIES OF MONS.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' GRIM NARRATIVES.

"Like Shooting Rabbits."

About 120 English soldiers who had been wounded round about Mons, on arrival in Birmingham were removed to the new university buildings at Bournbrook, where facilities have been provided for dealing with over one thousand patients.

The morning's contingent was the first batch to arrive. They were brought in a special hospital train from Southampton and were removed in motor ambulances, wagons, and cars, to the hospital.

Though terribly maimed and looking broken and tired, the men were cheerful. About twenty of them, who had apparently had their legs amputated, had to be carried, but the majority were able to walk with assistance. Some had lost their arms and others had bandages round their heads.

Arrangements to receive and tend wounded soldiers continue to be made here, as in most parts of the country, at high pressure.

"The Germans," one man said, "cut numbered us by a hundred to one. As we knocked them down they simply filled up their gaps and came on as before."

Appalling Shell Fire.

One of the Suffolk men stated that very few were injured by shot wounds. Nearly all the mischief was done by shells.

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Arrivals at Portsmouth.

Another batch of wounded landed at Southampton, reached Portsmouth and were removed from Fratton Station to an adjacent secondary school, which had been fitted up as an emergency hospital. The number admitted was 120, but only about a dozen were regarded as serious cases.

Many are suffering from shot wounds in the legs and others from rheumatic trouble caused by exposure.

Men of the Royal Army Medical Corps who arrived in Portsmouth also stated that the Germans at Mons wilfully fired on the field hospital, and the staff had to pack up and hurry off.

The Reserve.

It is notified that His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Canton is instructed to give notice to those concerned in Southern China as follows:—"Any officers belonging to reserve of officers should report themselves at Headquarters, Hongkong, with a view to proceeding to England where their services are required by the War Office.

WAR'S NAKED HORRORS.

France and her Health Precautions.

Paris, Aug. 27.

A gruesome detail may be added to what I mentioned yesterday as to the forty civilian surgeons of Paris being hastily summoned to the front. It is that the train by which they travelled was largely composed of trucks of quicklime, the purpose of which can best be left to the imagination. It is a fearful side of the picture, but one that has to be squarely faced. The dangers to public health attending the movement of large bodies of troops are alone sufficiently great, and we are reminded of them here by the official notices urging everyone who has not been vaccinated for five years to submit to the treatment at once. Public vaccinators are in attendance at certain hours in every district of the city, and they are being kept busy.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Dairy Farm Company Ltd.

(VERBATIM.)

The eighteenth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon at the offices of the Company, when Mr. R. Maitland presided.

There were also present Messrs. W. S. Brown, Director; T. Oliphant, J. Jack, B. W. Bradbury, H. W. Page, Chan Tong, Chan Nai-ken, J. Walker manager and M. Manuk secretary.

The Chairman:—Well, it is past the appointed hour now, and I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary:—The notice convening the meeting and the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for sometime and I will, with your permission, adopt the usual course and take them as read. It is with much pleasure that your Directors again come before you with a good result for the year under review and they trust that shareholders will approve of the writing down for depreciation etc. and of the appropriation of the balance of profit and loss account, viz:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share.... \$60,000.—

To Transfer to Fire and

Typhoon Insurance Fund.... 9,000.—

To Transfer to Cattle Reserve.... 20,000.—

and to carry forward 1,499.85

\$90,499.85

as recommended. The chief reason of the fine result is our enormous turnover which is no less than about \$100,000.—over and above the previous year, and although the profits on the capital appear large they are not actually so on the total turnover. We have, during the year, spent a very large sum in new land, buildings, furniture, machinery, new steam launch, land cultivation, repairs and renewals. In fact the total equals about 1/3rd of our paid up capital and it is fortunate that we are able to meet a large proportion of these improvements by writing down assets and increasing our reserve. By pursuing this policy for many years past the shareholders are now able to reap the benefit of an increase in the dividend, and have the knowledge that their property has consistently improved in value. I have no hesitation in stating that our cattle, property and buildings, furniture, fittings etc., are at low and safe figures. As regards our share investments, the actual value on 31st July was \$43,300.—or \$5,674.50 over book value, but I fear that owing to the war this margin has almost disappeared. I take this opportunity of thanking the manager and staff for their continued good work in the interests of the company. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be glad to answer any questions in the treat of my ability.

There being no questions, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Chan Tong:—I have much pleasure in seconding that the report and accounts be adopted.

The Chairman:—Proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Chan Tong that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. Those in favour please signify in the usual way.

Against?—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—The next business is the confirmation of Mr. W. S. Brown's appointment as a director.

Mr. Oliphant:—Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. W. S. Brown's appointment.

A BROKEN THERMOMETER.

PRIZE COURTS.

AN IMPORTANT HONGKONG PROCLAMATION.

And an Assault which Followed.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. Wood, the usher in the second court was complainant in a case in which he summoned Ching Cho-hang, the accountant of the King Edward Dispensary, Queen's Road, for disorderly behaviour.

The complainant conducted his own case, and Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the defendant.

The complainant said that he went to the King Edward dispensary for the purpose of purchasing a medical thermometer. They showed him one at \$2 which did not work and then showed him another. As he was testing it by putting it in his mouth, it slipped and fell to the floor, being smashed. The defendant asked him to pay for it and he offered him \$3. This defendant would not take and insisted on having \$6 which he said it was worth. He seized the complainant and commenced to unbutton his coat as if to search him, and pushed him and shook him. Eventually complainant paid him \$5 and obtained a receipt for the money.

Cross-examined, the complainant denied that he tried to leave the shop without paying anything.

The defendant, in the box, denied that he assaulted the complainant and said it was someone else in the shop.

Mr. Wood asked for the other person to be produced, and a man similar in build to the defendant came into Court.

The complainant adhered to his story that the defendant was the man; but, Mr. Wood, after hearing the evidence, remarked that there was no doubt that the complainant had been roughly handled but had made a mistake as to the identity of his assailant in his excitement.

Appointment as director confirmed.

Mr. Jack:—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Oliphant and seconded by Mr. Jack, that the appointment of Mr. W. S. Brown as director be confirmed. Those in favour—carried.

The Chairman:—The next business is the reappointment of the retiring directors.

Mr. Bradbury:—Mr. Chairman:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland, and Mr. W. S. Brown be reappointed directors.

Mr. Chan Tong:—I second.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Bradbury and seconded by Mr. Chan Tong, that Mr. Maitland and Mr. Brown be reappointed directors. Those in favour please signify.—

Against?—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—The next and last business is the reappointment of the auditor.

Mr. Walker:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin as the company's auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Page:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Walker and seconded by Mr. Page that Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin be appointed as auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Walker:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin as the company's auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Page:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Walker and seconded by Mr. Page that Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin be appointed as auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Walker:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin as the company's auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Page:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—Proposed by Mr. Walker and seconded by Mr. Page that Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin be appointed as auditor for the ensuing year at the remuneration of \$250.

Mr. Walker:—I have much pleasure in proposing Mr. W. S. Brown's appointment.

LIVE STOCK.

IS THERE PROPERTY IN A CAT?

If a Chinese had not let the cat out of the bag, he probably would not have been before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning on a charge of being in unlawful possession of the animal.

The case for the prosecution was that seeing the approach of a Chinese constable at 1.15 a.m. to-day in Lower Lascar Row, he dropped the bag in which he was carrying the cat and let it out.

Mr. Davidson who was in court in connection with another case, asked, as a friend of the court, whether there was any property in the cat.

His Worship:—That is just what I was thinking of. There is in the skin, though.

Mr. Davidson:—That is only when it is severed.

The defendant was discharged.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

The following Corps Orders are issued by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D.

Gr. Ordn. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery is appointed unpaid acting Bombardier to date 10. 10. 14.

Parades for Sunday and Monday, October 11th and 12th inst. Nil. Parades for Tuesday 13th instant, 6.0 a.m. Recruits Right Section M.G. Co. Aiming Drill and Musketry instruction under Sergt. Major Murphy D.O.L.I. Remainder Right Section M.G. Co. Squad drill under S. M. Highby. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. under Company Officers: 5.15 p.m. Recruits Artillery Battery fall in at Short Range Kennedy Road for Musketry under Sergt.-Major Murphy D.O.L.I. 5.30 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. Machine Gun Drill. Scouts Company under Company Officers. Remainder Artillery Battery under Section Officers.

On duty Sunday 11th inst. Group 1; and Civil Service Company. Officers on duty Sunday 11th inst. Capt. Scott, Capt. Churchill and Lt. Kennett. Orderly Officer—Lieut. Kennett. On duty Monday 12th inst.—Group 2. Officers on duty Monday 12th inst. Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Norrington and Lieut. Lindsell. Orderly Officer Lieut. Norrington.

To furnish Guard to-night No. 1. Section Artillery Battery, to-morrow No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Monday 12th inst. Left Section M. G. Co. Tuesday 13th inst. Civil Service Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night Sergt. Haigh. To-morrow Corp. Young. Monday 12th inst. Sergt. Bullock. Tuesday 13th inst. Corp. Hamilton.

No Orders will be issued on Sunday and Monday 11th and 12th instant.

October 10, 1914.

HISTORIC UTTERANCE.

SIR E. GREY'S SPEECH AS DANISH SCHOOL BOOK.

A leading Copenhagen journal says:—

"We over here are following the doings of England with the greatest sympathy, and Sir Edward Grey's speech in the Parliament is for the Danes a document of great and excited value."

"Within the past few days the Glyndale publishing house has issued a schoolbook for use during English lessons, in which the speech of Sir Edward Grey is given in extenso. The speech is considered such an important item of history that the children of Denmark now and in the future should know it."

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG.

—18th Sunday after Trinity: October 11th, 1914. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) (Choral) Introit—Psalm cxvii (Tone 1). Hymns 176, 184 and 324. Service—Merbecke, Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: El-ye, Psalms: Turle, Macfarren and Turle. Te Deum: Hayes, Russell and Stainer. Benedictus: Garrott. Hymn: 53, 374, (263). N.B.—Psalm 36, verses 1, 2 and 13 in unison. Psalm 57, verses 1, 2, 6 and 9 in unison. Psalm 58, verses 6, 7 and 8 in unison. Evening Song (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby, Aylward and Good-enough. Magnificat: Davy (9th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (18th morning). Hymns: 275, 12, 370. Sevenfold Amen. N. B.—Psalm 59, verses 1, 2, 5 and 17 in unison. Psalm 60, verses 1, 4 and 12 in unison. Psalm 61, verses 1, 2 and 8 in unison. Hymn 276, verses 6 and 9 in unison. N. B.—Organ Recital, Friday October 30th at 9.15 p.m. in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund.

St. Andrew's Church Kowloon.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8.00 a.m. Matins. Responses: Festal; Venite; El-ye; Psalms: As set; Te Deum, S. Jude; Jubilate; Ouseley; Hymns, 49, 1st, 2nd and last 3 v. set 117 and 267. National Anthem: Hymn 141; Responses: Festal; Psalms, Turle, Aylward, and Turle; Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Felton; Hymns 322, 235 and 224. Vesper: Hymn: National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday, October 11th. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 366, 575, 22 and 298. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 223, 224, 249, 168 and 370. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Andrew's Church Kowloon.

Harvest Thanksgiving & Hospital Sunday. Sunday October 18th will be observed as Harvest Thanksgiving and Hospital.

Rate Reminder.

The establishment of the entente cordiale in 1903 struck right across these theories; and when, if ever, the inner history of the French Navy during the early years of this century comes to be written, it will be found that Captain F. R. W. Morgan, who was our Naval Attaché in Paris at this time, had not a little to do with its revival.

From that time France ceased to treat her naval affairs as something which could be left to the whim of any politician who might find himself thrown into the Ministry of Marine; and although these Ministers continued to follow one another with undiminished rapidity, the fundamental ideas underlying their policy remained the same. Between 1898 and 1905 France fell grievously in the scale of naval Powers; and although she fell so swiftly as to drop from the second to the fourth or fifth place, she has already "stepped her course" to such an extent that the completion of the programmes

THE FRENCH NAVY.

ITS POSSIBILITIES AND POWER.

We have heard so little of the French Navy during the progress of the war that its possibilities as a factor in the issue of the conflict are apt to be overlooked. Already, however, the value of French sea power has been proved.

French troops have been transported from Northern Africa to Marseilles just as easily and as safely as our own have been moved from Southampton to Boulogne; and, what is more, there has not been the slightest interference in the Mediterranean with any merchantmen belonging to any of the nations now combined against Prussia militarily. Even more than in the North Sea, affairs in the Mediterranean have continued along their normal courses, and although our own ships in those waters have undoubtedly contributed towards that end, the onus has rested principally upon our friends across the Channel.

That this is so, and that the responsibility has been ably discharged, is conclusively proved by the fact that the British Admiralty have placed the whole of our naval forces in the Middle Sea under the orders of the French Commander-in-Chief. We do not know the composition of those forces at the moment, but at the outbreak of war, they comprised three battle cruisers (Dreadnaughts), four armoured cruisers of earlier design, four 25-knot protected cruisers, 16 destroyers, six submarines (divided equally between Malta and Gibraltar), and a number of torpedo-boats in reserve. Our own naval authorities must have been well assured of the administrative and executive soundness of the French fleet before placing such a force as this under the command of a French admiral, especially when that action involved the withdrawal of a senior British officer.

During the last forty-eight years the French Navy has been blessed otherwise than with changes in its political head at the average rate of one every ten or eleven months. This instability has necessarily been reflected in the general condition of the fleet, from the point of view of material, personnel, and organisation.

Dreadnaughts, carrying four 12-inch and ten 6-inch guns, on a displacement of 18,500 tons, and armed with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, so that if it is correct to class the Austrian ships as Dreadnaughts, these French vessels should surely rank as super-Dreadnaughts.

These ten battleships, the Dreadnaughts and the Danton, constitute the main fighting line of the French Navy, but they by no means exhaust it. The three later ships of the Patrie class (Verite, Justice, and Democratic) stand in the front rank of pre-Dreadnaughts, carrying four 12-inch and ten 6-inch guns, on a displacement of 14,700 tons, and in addition to these there are ten older battleships, any one of which is capable of accounting for the best of Austria's battleships built before those of the Radetzky class.

It so happened that the armoured cruiser came into fashion just at the time when French naval affairs were being administered by those who believed that a naval war was to be won by guerrilla tactics, by attacks upon trade routes, descents upon

outlying possessions, anything, in fact, except by the only thing which can win a naval war, and that is the destruction of the enemy's main fleet. In this class of ships, therefore, the French Navy is particularly strong, her armoured cruisers numbering 18 as compared with Germany's nine, and Austria's two. Some of the later French ships are quite equal to the average Austrian battleship. For example, the French cruisers Edgar Quinet and Waldseemuller fourteen 7.5-inch guns apiece, whereas six of Austria's battleships carry a mixture of 8.4-inch and 6.9-inch guns.

Any one of the seven best armoured cruisers in the French Fleet is superior in fighting power to any of the nine oldest battleships in the Austrian Navy; and as the latter comprises only fifteen battleships all told, it will be seen that the armament of our allies in the Mediterranean, quite apart from British ships, is overwhelming.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
" " Russia.
" " France.
" " Belgium.
Austria against Servia.
" " Russia.
" " Britain.
" " France.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announces that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer Ere, on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later sinks mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are now at combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Ita. firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively. Province of Lige and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drin.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sent by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 10.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtao. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Lozina, Lehnitz and Schutzen, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles I taken and re-taken.

August 11.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haselen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othe. Regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 12.—Belgians still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramiilles.

August 13.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvicot and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tillemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramiilles.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Arvicot and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tillemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Belgians still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramiilles.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege fort still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retire to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively. Province of Lige and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drin.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtao. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Lozina, Lehnitz and Schutzen, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles I taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses. British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rommelfeld and approach within 20 miles of Lemburg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemburg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemburg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively. Province of Lige and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drin.

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September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

September 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herkenshoek, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunéville. Germans left wing retreating.

September 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunéville.

September 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back French territory on east frontier of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruskas, and occupy Chernovitsa. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser Helia was sunk by hostile submarine.

September 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

September 16.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions. Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

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September 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attack failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

September 21.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarine in the North Sea. Battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

September 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarine in the North Sea. Battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

September 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attack being everywhere repelled. Land fighting begins around Tsingtao.

September 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

September 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

September 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line.

Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Peest.

October 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

October 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

October 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

October 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtao, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

October 5.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiuschau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

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October 8.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

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October 9.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

October 10.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

October 11.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

October 12.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

October 13.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

October 14.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

October 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

October 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the Marne. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
MONDAY
the 12th October, 1914 com-
mencing at 12 o'clock noon at
the Leung Wing Wharf
The River Steamers
"Hol Ming."

Length 193 feet 6 inches
Breadth 32 " 7 "
Depth 10 " 2 "
Net Tonnage 380
Gross tonnage 612.77
Passenger accommodation 1158
Carrying Capacity 380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)
3 Bulkheads.

Engines 2 Cylinder com-
pound surface condensing stroke
18", nominal H.P. 65, speed 11
knots.
Screws—twin

"Hol Wa"
Length 150 feet
Breadth 28 "

Depth 9 " 6 inches
Nett tonnage 99.81
Gross tonnage 344.82

Passenger accommodation 613
Carrying Capacity 300 tons

Engines—2 Cylinders com-
pound surface condensing stroke
22", H.P. 33, speed 8½ knots
(single screw.)

On view now.
For further particulars apply

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY
the 14th October, 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable An-
tique China and Curios from
Ming to Tsoekwong Dynasties
comprising—

5-COLOURED and BLUE and
WHITE VASES, PLATES,
BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD
BRONZES, PEKING CLOISON-
NE INCENSE BURNERS and
VASES JADE ORNAMENTS,
SNUFF BOTTLES, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Canton Black-
wood Ware.

On view from Tuesday, the 13th
October.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagee)
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
situate at Wing Wo Street,
Victoria, in the Colony of
Hongkong, to be sold by
Public Auction, on

MONDAY
the 19th day of Oct. 1914, at
3 o'clock p.m.

by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
at his sales rooms in Duddell
Street.

The property consists of—
All that piece or parcel of
ground registered in the Land
Office as The Remaining Portion
of Section C of Marine Lot No.
63A together with the messuages
and premises thereon known as
Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street
and including a certain right of
way over the whole of Wing Wo
Street.

The said premises are held for
the term of 991 years from the
26th day of December 1861 creat-
ed thereon by the Crown Lease of
the said Lot dated the 4th day of
July 1862 and made between
Queen Victoria of the one part
and Frederick Horsen Block of
the other part subject to the pay-
ment of the Crown Rent and to
the observance and performance
of the Lessee's covenants therein
reserved and contained.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM,
Alexandra Building,
Solicitors for the Vendor;

or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.
TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,
K.C.M.G., General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R.N. Anstruther, C.M.C., R.N.

ON
SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1914,
AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all
weights.

An Amateur Boxing Certificate will be presented to every man
taking part.

CONTESTANTS!

4 HEAVY WEIGHTS.
7 MIDDLE WEIGHTS.
4 LIGHT WEIGHTS.
10 FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Contestants will weigh in at the V.R.C. on the evening of the contests at 7.45 p.m. before the Stewards. The draw will take place after the weighing in.

Referee:—Commander Beckwith, R.N.

Judges:—Commander Blackwood, R.N., & Mr. A. Murdoch.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES AS USUAL.
F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
THE GREAT JANSEN.
THE MAN OF WONDERS.

FRIDAY, THE STIRRING DRAMA

THE NIHILIST—3,000 feet.

Will be Screened

TUESDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 1914.

Debut of the

Well Known Artists

DOUGLAS & BARRY

THE ENGLISH VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
4 NIGHTS ONLY 4
Commencing Saturday 10th October
"TRAITS TO THEIR KING"—in 5 parts, Length 8,000 feet,
A Great powerful Coloured Historical Drama.
Pathé's International Gazette.

Wednesday, 14th Oct.

"THE LIVE WIRE"

A Sensational Drama—in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

Coming Soon:—WAR PICTURES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Size 62 x 31 with key for Locating Streets & Houses in Peak District.—
Mounted on Linen, \$15.00.

NEW BOOKS.

MY BREATHING SYSTEM by J. P. Muller	2.25	VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, by Frank Norris	1.75	NOVELS.
THE BRAIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, by J. S. Bolton	15.00	THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dell	1.75	
UNIVERSAL BIBLE DICTIONARY, by Rev. A. Buckland	3.10	THE HIDDEN CHILDREN, by Rev. Chambers	3.50	
ANTI-CHRIST IN EGYPT, by W. N. Willis	1.75	PERCH OF THE DEVIL, by G. Atherton	3.50	
INSANITY IN EVERY DAY PRACTICE, by E. Younger	3.10	THE VANISHED MESSENGER, by E. P. Oppenheim	3.50	
		THE WALL BETWEEN, by Ralph		
		D. Faine		

New Stock of War Maps, \$3.00, \$1.00 and 50 cts. each

NOTICES.**FRENCH LESSONS**

C. MOUSSON, 15. Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.	肉食
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	尾 鳍
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	精 牛
" Roast,—Shiu	21	牛 肉
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	19	牛 肉
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	16	牛 肉
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	牛 肉
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	33	牛 肉
" Sausage,—Ngau Cheung	26	牛 肉
Bullock's Brains,—No. No.	per set 12	牛 脑
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50	牛 舌
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60	牛 舌
" Head,—Ngau Tau	81.20	牛 心
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb. 14	牛 心
" Lung, Salt,—Ngau Kin	22	牛 肺
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	12	牛 脚
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	20	牛 肾
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	lb. 13	牛 尾
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	6	牛 肝
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	set \$1.20	牛 肠
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	lb. 26	牛 脚
Mutton Chop,—Young Pai Kwat	26	牛 脚
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	24	猪 脚
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	27	猪 脚
" Saddle...	27	猪 脚
Pigs' Chitlings,—Chu Chong	per set 24	猪 脚
" Brains, Chu No	lb. 14	猪 脚
" Feet,—Chu Kou	16	猪 脚
" Fry,—Chu Chap	16	猪 脚
" Head,—Chu Tau	18	猪 脚
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12	猪 脚
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	18	猪 脚
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30	猪 脚
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	—	猪 脚
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	30	猪 脚
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	20	猪 脚
" Sheep's Head and Feet,—Lei Tau Keuk	set 60	猪 脚
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8	猪 脚
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	12	猪 脚
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb. 27	猪 脚
" Sacking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai	22	猪 脚
Sust, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	22	猪 脚
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	27	猪 脚
" Veal,—Ngau Tsui Yau	19	猪 脚
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsui Cheung	20	猪 脚
Lard,—Chu Yau	22	猪 脚

POULTRY.

	Cts.	生 口
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30	口 仔
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	32	仔 猪
Ducks,—Ap	24	南 仔
Doves,—Pan Kau	18	鸽 子
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20	鸽 子
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 30	鸽 子
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	25	鸽 子
Geese,—Ngo	33	鸽 子
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 27	鸽 子
" Hoilow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	24	鸽 子
Turkeys, Cock,—Fe Kai Kung	lb. 60	鸽 子
" Hen, " " Na	45	鸽 子

FISH.

	Cts.	海 鮸
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb 18	鱼 鳔
Bream,—Pin Yu	20	鱼 鳔
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	17	鱼 鳔
Carp,—Li Yu	22	鱼 鳔
Catfish,—Chik Yu	15	鱼 鳔
Codfish,—Mun Yu	16	鱼 鳔
Crabs,—Hai	24	鱼 鳔
Cuttle Fish,—Mut Yu	18	鱼 鳔
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	14	鱼 鳔
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	15	鱼 鳔
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	12	鱼 鳔
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	13	鱼 鳔
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	20	鱼 鳔
Eds, Yellow,—Wong Sin	32	鱼 鳔
Frig, —Tin Kai	33	鱼 鳔
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	45	鱼 鳔
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	18	鱼 鳔
Herrings,—Tao Pak...	23	

DAIRY FARM NEWS

WE ARE ALWAYS

IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH

THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL AND AUSTRALIAN MEATS,

SMOKED FISH,

SAUSAGES,

HAMS,

BACON,

CORNED PORK,

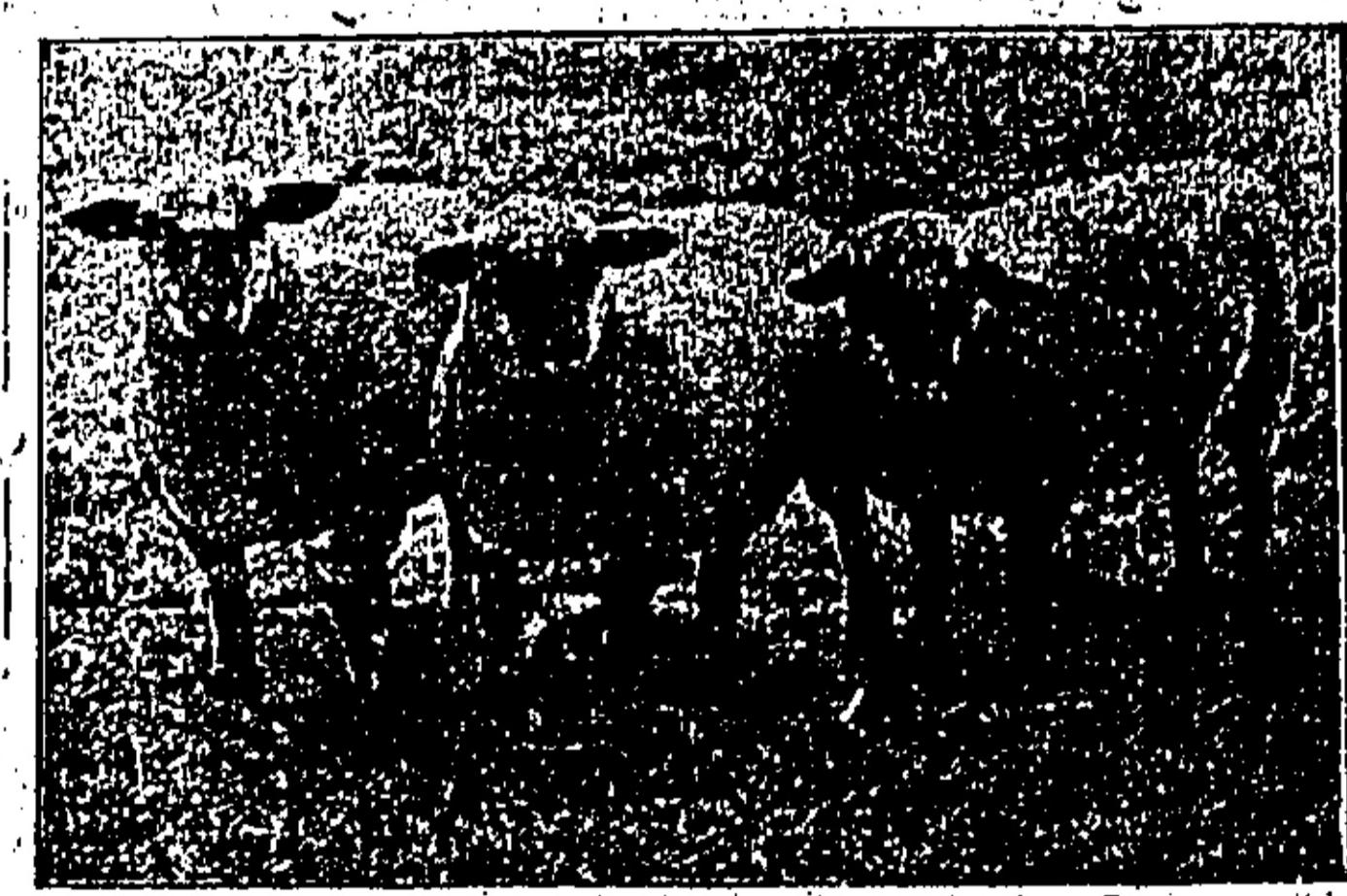
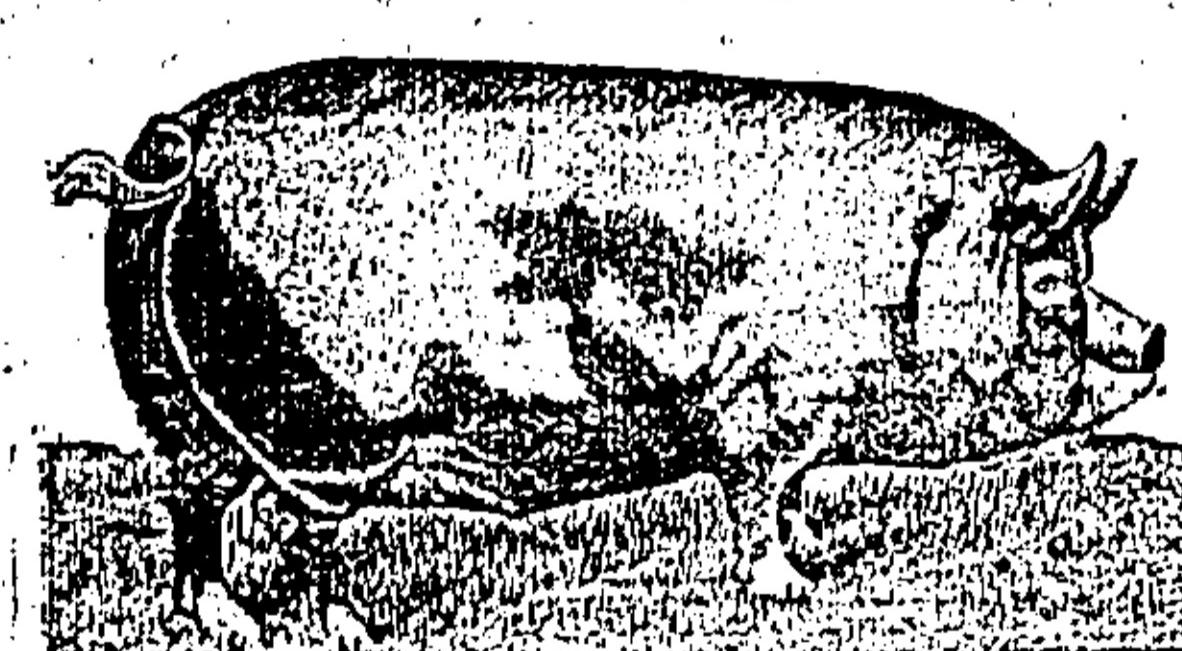
CORNED BEEF.

AND

WE IMPORT

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT
MONEY CAN BUY.

THE "DAISY" BRAND.



GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Story of Indian Suffering.

Bombay, August 27.
The story of the terrible suffering of Indians in German East Africa has been brought to Bombay by Mr. Hajji Kamarja and Mr. Matoo Mahomed, members of the personal staff of His Highness the Aga Khan, who have arrived from Zanzibar. Before they left Zanzibar on the 11th instant, they met a number of Indians who were stranded in Dar-Salaam and were sent to Zanzibar by the British Consul. The news they bring is that Germans recalled the s.s. Kornig from Zanzibar to Dar-Salaam and captured the cargo of the steamer and robbed the passengers of everything they possessed. They were deprived of articles of food and clothing and were driven away penniless. The same fate was meted out for the Indian residents of the place, who were ill-treated and robbed of their possessions. They were put to great indignity and sufferings and were not released until they had given up everything they had. Indians went to the British Consul and complained against the Germans' brutal conduct towards them and asked his protection. The British Consul, after hearing their grievances, chartered a ship and sent them to Zanzibar, which place they reached in a helpless condition. This happened in the initial stage of war, at the beginning of this month. News of the ill-treatment of Indians in German territory in East Africa caused great indignation among Indians in East Africa. Mr. Hajji Kamarja stated that the British Resident in Zanzibar had adopted every means for the safety of Indians in East Africa and those Indians had enlisted themselves as volunteers.

Another Khejja, who arrived from Zanzibar said he had met several Indians in Zanzibar who had arrived in panic from Dar-Salaam. They complained that they had been robbed by the Germans of everything they possessed and were turned from the place. Speaking of German prisoners in Zanzibar he stated the British Resident showed them every consideration and sent them to Nairobi as prisoners of war. The Indians in German East Africa were reduced to the condition of pupas and they hoped that England would deliver them from the heavy hands of Germans.

Several letters have been received in Bombay from friends and relatives of the people in Dar-Salaam, complaining of the condition to which they were reduced by the Germans.

Shanghai Inquest.

At H. M. Police Court, Shanghai, on the 2nd instant, before Mr. G. W. King, Coroner, the inquiry was continued into the circumstances concerning the death of F. Joseph (otherwise known as Abdul Jelil), which occurred suddenly, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, on September 25. After hearing further evidence from Det.-Sgt. Kiloh and the evidence of Dr. W. B. Billington, the Coroner gave the following verdict:—I find that Abdul Jelil died at 7.30 p.m. on September 25, 1914, in the General Hospital, Shanghai, from a high fever, aggravated by some acute irritant introduced into his stomach.

SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

SCARE POSTERS.

Important Questions in Parliament.

In the House of Commons on August 31, Mr. Llewellyn Williams asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that the Times yesterday published despatches from two correspondents in which it was announced that the British troops had met with defeat and disaster, and that British regiments had been "broken to bits"; also whether the Secretary for War had issued during the day a reassuring bulletin contradicting these sensational messages? Did not the Press Bureau warn the public against such statements because there were no correspondents at the front, and the information was derived at second and third hand? Having regard to the untold pain and misery—(cheers)—caused by the dissemination of such misleading statements, would not the Government allow Press correspondents to accompany the army at the front? (cries of "No!").

Mr. Asquith: It is impossible too highly to commend the patriotic reticence of the Press as a whole in the war up to the present moment (hear, hear). The publication of the despatch to which my hon. friend refers appears to be a very regrettable exception, which I trust will not recur (cheers).

I doubt whether my hon. friend's suggestion is the best way under the altered conditions of modern warfare of dealing with the matter. The Government feel, after the experience of the last two weeks, that the public is entitled to prompt and authentic information as to what is happening at the front, and they are making arrangements which will be more complete and effective (hear, hear).

Lord Robert Cecil: Were the despatches published in the Times and other papers yesterday submitted to the Press censor and passed?

Mr. Asquith: I think they were.

Mr. Hogge: Has he noticed that in some places, principally in Edinburgh, some newsboys have been sent to prison for calling false news in the street, and does he propose to take any action with regard to the Times?

No answer was given.

Sir Courtenay Warner: Did he also notice the poster issued by the Observer yesterday, which was more alarming and gave greater offence than any of the others? (hear, hear).

Mr. Hogge: Can he say why the Press censor passed these messages?

Mr. Asquith: That question can be raised on the adjournment.

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BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Stralsund, India, via Calcutta.....10th inst.

2 p.m.

Philippines.....10th inst. 2 p.m.

Japan via Moji.....11th Oct. 4 p.m.

Singapore.....10th Oct. 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th October.)

Swatow, Shanghai, North China, Wo!

Hai-Wo, & Tientsin.....10th Inst. 4 p.m.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW

Swatow.....11th Inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.....11th Inst.

9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui.....11th Oct. 9 a.m.

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